

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly Sitting as a High Court.

THE ARGUMENTS ON THE APPEAL.

Opened by Counsel for the Appellants. Dr. Briggs Begins His Argument in His Own Defense—How the Time is Allotted—Great Interest in the Case, Which is the Greatest Ecclesiastical Trial of Modern Times—It is Not Thought that a Vote Will be Taken on the Question Before Wednesday Night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The greatest ecclesiastical trial of modern times, as it is termed, was begun to-day in the New York avenue Presbyterian church, when Dr. Briggs, the Union Seminary professor, faced his accusers and his five hundred judges. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America sat as a high court. The court represented nearly a million Presbyterians in this country, who recognize the supreme authority of the general assembly in ecclesiastical matters. There was a large attendance at the church, people crowding into the galleries. The proceedings were exceedingly formal in character.

The principal argument for the prosecution was made by Rev. Joseph J. Lampe, D. D., who finished in the afternoon, having spoken three hours and a quarter.

Prof. Briggs then began his answer, to which seven hours had been allotted, and continued it at the evening session. He will conclude to-morrow, and then Colonel McCook will close for the prosecution. It is scarcely probable that a vote on the question of sustaining the appeal will be reached before Wednesday.

FIXING THE TIME.

The closest attention was given Dr. Baker, chairman of the judiciary committee, when he rose from his place on the platform to make the report of the committee as to the disposition of time in the trial. The arrangement contained in the report, he said, was agreeable to both sides. The appellants would open and close the case, 41 hours being allowed them, while the appellee (Dr. Briggs) would be allowed 7 hours. The New York presbytery, from whose judgment the appeal was taken, would be allowed two hours, with each speaker limited to ten minutes, and following them the members of the general assembly would be heard in two hours under the ten-minute rule. Then the vote would be taken on each specification.

Dr. Baker said the appellant would introduce in their opening case all matters they intended to present. No new matter would be introduced. After some desultory debate on "the conduct of the debate," the report was adopted unanimously and the moderator arose to caution the missionaries as to the manner of their bearing during the trial. He said neither party should travel out of the record, nor should they under any circumstances introduce extraneous matter. No personalities should be indulged in, and he hoped that if any misstatement was made that the party of the other side in all brotherly love and kindness would call attention to it.

These preliminaries had occupied about half an hour and it was just 10 o'clock and 5 minutes when Col. McCook took the stand, and the great trial might be fairly said to have begun. His purpose at that time was merely to notify the court and appellee of the citations and references which the prosecution expected to use in presenting their case.

THE TRIAL BEGINS.

He said: "Mr. Moderator, Fathers and Brethren:—When sitting as judiciary in a judicial case the members of the court are charged as judicial judges of the contents of the constitution of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, consisting of the confession of faith, the larger and shorter catechisms, the form of government, the book of discipline and directory of worship, a copy of which was introduced in evidence by the appellant. The members of the court are also charged with judicial knowledge of the contents of the Holy Bible, a copy of which was introduced in evidence by the appellant, and any portions of the Holy Bible and the constitution of the church may be referred to by the appellant without any previous design on the part or the parts thereof to be used."

Colonel McCook then stated the appellants would use and refer to certain designated parts of the printed document containing the record of the case; minutes of the presbytery of New York, volume 14; stenographic reports of the trial in the presbytery of New York November 9, 1892, to January 9, 1893; third edition of the "Inaugural address," Dr. Briggs' "Whither Biblical Study," "Who Wrote the Pentateuch," and "Who Wrote Isaiah," Dr. Briggs' article in the Presbyterian Review for April, 1884, "Newman's Apologia Pro Vita Sua," Martineau's "Seal of Authority in Religion," Andover Review, volume 13; Kuenen's "Prophecy and Prophecies in Israel," 1887.

Colonel McCook stated in closing that the appellants hoped and expected to use but little more than half the time assigned to them by the committee, and he introduced Dr. Lampe to present the appellant's opening argument.

OPENING ARGUMENT.

Dr. Lampe said that in accordance with the book of discipline the appellants assign five grounds in appeal, namely: Irregularity in the proceedings of the presbytery of New York; receiving proper and declining to receive important testimony; manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case, and mistake or injustice in the decision. He proceeded to discuss the first ground from a purely legal standpoint and laid much stress on the fact that Dr. Briggs objected to going to trial on two of the eight charges against him in the presbytery because he had never taught the doctrines with teaching which he was charged. Why then, asked Dr.

Lampe, did he consent to go on trial on the remaining charges? Was it because he has taught the doctrines therein alleged? If that is the reason then why did he plead not guilty to these remaining charges? If he has not taught any of the doctrines alleged in the amended eight charges why not go on trial on all eight of them, or also disclaim having committed offenses contained in all eight of them. A plea of not guilty is not sufficient evidence in a man's defense.

Dr. Lampe reviewed the other grounds of appeal and continuing said: "Dr. Briggs not only believes the doctrines he preaches, but he propagates them. He has disclaimed nothing, but has reaffirmed the doctrines he avowed in his inaugural address." May he preach that the redemption of the soul extends into the next world? It is neither candid nor honest.

The case was thrown out of court because they feared the final judicial arraignment. Dr. Briggs has taken the matter into his own hands, and he claims the right under his constitution to preach anything and everything. Dr. Lampe said Dr. Briggs' teachings conflicted with both scripture and the standards; they touched matters which were vitally essential to Presbyterians whose faith and practice were based solely on the authority of Holy Scripture, and that according to these views we must recognize the church of Rome as a great fountain of divine authority able to give men, without or above the Bible, a saving knowledge of God and divine assurance. This, he averred, would be a complete abandonment of the reformation position; and for the Presbyterian church it would mean denominational suicide. Whether or not Dr. Briggs would regard this as in any sense a calamity could not be determined with certainty, for he regarded it to be the duty of the hour to destroy all denominational barriers which separated Protestants and to form an "alliance between Protestantism and Romanism and all other branches of Christendom."

At the afternoon session Dr. Lampe took up the charge that Dr. Briggs taught that the processes of redemption extended to the world to come in the cases of many who died in sin, and asserted that this doctrine was an offense according to the book of discipline.

In conclusion Dr. Lampe appealed to the assembly to reject the verdict of acquittal by the New York synod and to set the church right before the world.

DR. BRIGGS' DEFENSE.

Dr. Briggs then began his defense. He said that he had been accused of teaching that many of the old testament predictions had been reversed by history, and that the great body of the messianic prediction had not been and would not be fulfilled, which was contrary to the essential doctrines of the Holy Scripture and of the standards of the church that God is true omniscient and unchangeable. This he had repudiated, and would ask the assembly to hear exactly what he had said, but which the committee on prosecution had omitted. He had said this:

"Kuenen had shown that if we insist upon the fulfillment of the details of the prophecy of the old testament, many of the predictions have been reversed by history and the great body of the messianic predictions has not only never been fulfilled, but cannot now be fulfilled, for the reason that its own time has passed forever."

All depended on the word "if," which the committee had omitted. He had disclaimed this charge before and disclaimed it now. He also disclaimed that he was guilty of teaching as charged in charge seven, that the process of redemption extended to the world to come in the case of many who died in sin, stating that he had repudiated the Roman Catholic doctrine of purgatory, also the doctrine of future probation and regeneration after death or any beginning of Christian life after death.

Continuing on this subject Dr. Briggs said: "You have heard attributed to me the dreadful doctrine of race redemption. But if you will look into my inaugural you will see that all I have to say on that subject is connected with the incarnation of Jesus Christ. The trouble with these brethren is that they are taking a too narrow view of the doctrine. I would that I could teach such a comfortable doctrine, and if the time ever comes that I can I will gladly lay down my ministry in the Presbyterian church and go forth to teach the hope of salvation of some of those who apparently died without regeneration in this world. But I do not hold that belief now. I cannot."

Dr. Briggs made a legal argument against the consideration of these rejected charges by the general assembly until after they had been tried by the New York presbytery. The assembly then took a recess until 7:45 p. m.

At the evening session Dr. Briggs defended the action of the presbytery at great length, and then passed to a discussion of the logic of the case. Dr. Briggs held that it was simply necessary to prove that the doctrines attributed to him were contained in the inaugural. He could not be held responsible for the inferences of the prosecution.

He had not said in his inaugural nor any of his writings that he co-ordinated the Bible, the church and the reason; nor could it rightly be inferred that he did so. He held that there were errors of holy scripture in matters that did not in any way impair its infallibility in matters of faith and practice.

HEARD FROM AT LAST.

Minister Baker Wires That a War Ship is Necessary at Corinto, Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—For the first time since his departure for his post as minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Lewis Baker has been heard from officially. Secretary Gresham to-day received a cablegram from him sent from Managua and dated yesterday. The minister telegraphs that he thinks that a war ship is necessary at Corinto. Of course he was ignorant of the fact that the United States steamship Alliance is hastening to that point on the west coast and is expected to arrive there Wednesday. He further says that the war between the government and the revolutionists will probably become bitter, as the revolutionists are aggressive and powerful.

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN.

His Grief on Hearing of His Son's Suicide. A Pitiful Sight.

CHICAGO, May 29.—It was late last night when the famous blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the national house of representatives, Washington, D. C., was informed at Jacksonville, of the suicide of his son in Chicago by throat cutting. Dr. Milburn exclaimed "poor boy, it is too bad." The blind man, now in his 70th year, sitting up in bed by a pale light and learning of the tragic death of his son, made a pitiful sight.

After a pause he said that his son was born in New York. For several years Fletcher had led rather a wayward and reckless life and was addicted to the habit of drinking, and but recently had taken the gold cure at Denver. For some time he had been engaged as a hotel clerk in Denver, but becoming dissatisfied he applied to his father for his influence toward securing a position. The father has been trying to get him a government position and to that end has written many letters while at Jacksonville. Despondency, or anger at refusal of financial help by the father was the cause of the tragedy. The son was thirty years old. The reason given by the father for declining to send money was poverty.

Mr. Milburn's Salary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Mr. Milburn's salary as chaplain of the house of representatives is \$900 a year, but of this sum he has to pay his way to and from Illinois at the end and beginning of every session and to maintain himself and an adopted daughter who acts as his guide and accompanies him everywhere by reason of his blindness. It is understood that Mr. Milburn has no other means of support except that derived from his congressional salary. Though originally appointed during the speakership of Mr. Carlisle and the leadership of the latter, as a Democrat, Mr. Milburn was continued in office during the speakership of Mr. Reed by the votes of a number of Illinois Republicans, who joined with the Democrats to retain him, chiefly on account of his affliction. His son, whose tragic death is just recorded, was not known in Washington.

WORLD'S FAIR INJUNCTION.

A State Court Rules That the Fair Can Open on Sunday.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Judge Stein to-day issued a temporary injunction restraining the exposition directory from closing the World's Fair on Sunday.

The decision was made in accordance with the prayer of a bill filed some weeks ago by Charles W. Klingman, of Chicago, in behalf of himself as a stockholder in the exposition company and as a citizen. The proceedings were in the state courts, and were entirely distinct from the more recent case in the federal courts, to which the United States government is a party. Judge Stein held that Congress had made no law compelling Sunday closing.

In going over the federal law Judge Stein found that in the act of Congress creating the exposition it was expressly provided that no rule or regulation conflicting with the state law of Illinois should be enforced. Under this law the whole of Jackson Park would be thrown open to the public on all days of the week. Later, on October 12, 1892, the appropriation then made by Congress provided for Sunday closing. The condition was accepted by the commissioners and directors. This constituted a legal contract, and thus far well and good—the gates could be kept closed legally.

"However, the court went on, 'while it takes two to make a contract, it takes two also to break it,' he said that while it had been shown that Congress had withdrawn from its agreement by withholding a part of the appropriation, nothing to show that the fair authorities had accepted the additional condition had been given in evidence. This, he said, left the matter in the hands of the fair authorities. Touching the moral side urged by the petitioner, Charles Howard, who asked for an order for Sunday closing, the court said that it could not consistently grant the petition asked. Howard had taken the position that this was a Christian government and Christianity was a part of the law of the country.

"This is clearly not so," said the court. "The position is clearly untenable in a country of religious freedom."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

William Hoy, of Connellsville, Pa., killed his wife, two children and himself yesterday.

The ship Germania was lost and 61 men drowned during the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal.

Two persons were killed and ten injured in a collision on the Texas Pacific road, near Austin, Texas.

Secretary Manley, of the national Republican committee, has been empowered to open headquarters in New York.

Mrs. Carter B. Harrison, aunt of ex-President Harrison, died at North Bend, Ohio, yesterday, aged seventy-seven.

Ex-Secretary Foster requests the Associated Press to convey his general acknowledgment of thanks for the expressions of sympathy he has received from all parts of the country.

Base ball yesterday: Philadelphia 5; Cleveland 0. New York 1; Cincinnati 0. Brooklyn 7; Louisville 6. Pittsburgh 10; Baltimore 1. Boston 18; Chicago 2. No game at Washington.

In the Euclid avenue Presbyterian church Sunday when Rev. Dr. Sprecher declared that he did not believe the scriptures were without error the congregation greeted the statement with prolonged applause.

The Princess Eulalia's trip to West Point on the steamer Monmouth yesterday was delightful. She reviewed the cadets. To-day she will place a wreath on General Grant's tomb at Riverside. Steamship arrivals: At New York, Alaska, Liverpool; Circassia, Glasgow; Moravia, Hamburg; State of California, Glasgow. At Stettin, Italia, New York. At Glasgow, State of Nebraska and Anchuria, New York. At London, Egyptian Monarch, New York.

THE FALL OF POMPEII.

Pain's Magnificent Spectacular Production May Come

IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOURTH.

A Representative of the Big Spectacle Here—If the Business Men Will Co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce the Carnival Will Come to Wheeling—An Interesting Interview With Manager Skiff.

A number of Wheeling's public spirited citizens assembled at the chamber of commerce last evening to talk over the feasibility of securing Pain's gorgeous spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii," for a series of exhibits in the city during the month of July. Great interest was aroused, and a general call was made by the chamber of commerce to every member to be present this evening at 8 o'clock, when plans will be submitted and ways and means discussed whereby it is hoped Wheeling may boast of an attraction equal in all respects to any metropolitan city in the Union. Mr. L. E. Skiff, the general manager of this gigantic work, was seen by an INTELLIGENCER man, and, when asked for information concerning the production, said: "The Last Days of Pompeii" is a marvelous spectacular production produced by the celebrated firm, James Pain & Son, of London and New York. This firm is the largest in its line in the world, and produces these spectacles, including magnificent pyrotechnical effects, throughout the cities of the country, or at least in all the progressive cities.

"What is the spectacle like?" "As presented by us it is an enactment of an actual event in history, possibly one of the greatest events in history, the destruction of the city of Pompeii by the eruption of the volcano, Vesuvius. We first build a miniature city representing Pompeii, with the mountain of Vesuvius in the distance, upon a piece of ground about five acres in extent. An amphitheatre is erected to accommodate 10,000 people; a miniature lake will represent the bay of Naples which alone requires over 2,000,000 gallons of water. The scenic portions of the work are represented by real buildings from 20 to 30 feet high and depict as actually as possible the celebrated bath houses, temples, arches, etc., as they were built in the ancient city. These are truly depicted, our artist having visited the ruins for that purpose. The mountain of Vesuvius will be nearly 75 feet in height, and covers 12,000 square yards of oil painting, erected on wood, iron and canvas 300 feet long.

"Do you give a performance?" "Oh, yes. We depict a national holiday or fête day which annually occurred, when the Romans celebrated their goddess Isis, and our work follows the story as told by Sir Bulwer Lytton, the characters being the same, including Nydia, the blind girl, Ione, Arbaces, and Glauca, who are the principal figures in the drama. We then represent the old Roman sports such as races of chariots, gladiatorial combats, procession of priests and choir boys, the flower girls' dance, etc. At the conclusion of the drama portion of the entertainment, the mountain of Vesuvius commences its eruption that destroys the city, the mountain throwing volumes of fire, smoke and lava high into the air; the buildings fall and burn, and the city is actually destroyed before the eye of the spectator. So real is this exhibition that many persons who witness the production, imagine that the work is entirely and inevitably ruined, but on the next day our operators rebuild the city and are prepared to again give the same performance.

"How long do you propose to exhibit here?" "We propose to give a series of ten evenings, covering a period of three weeks, and as it is impossible to give the production every consecutive night, we give an exhibit every other night, so that the work will probably be produced on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays."

"In what way will this benefit Wheeling?"

"Why, my dear sir, every progressive city is constantly seeking to have attractions to bring in the strangers, and our marvelous spectacular creations are advertised on every line of railway entering the city within a radius of seventy-five miles, and low rate excursions are arranged on all the roads, thus the out of town neighbor will avail himself of the opportunity to visit the city, not only to attend the spectacle, but to trade, and as a consequence every merchant is benefitted by the influx of strangers, that are always a natural consequence wherever our exhibits are given."

"Are there any fireworks?" "Yes, every evening at the conclusion of the eruption of Vesuvius, and when everything is in total darkness, then commences the grand pyrotechnical display, not merely a small show, but \$1,000 worth of fireworks are fired each evening, including the latest Manhattan Beach novelties, both aerial and aquatic."

"Have these spectacles been successful in cities of Wheeling's size?" "I know of no city where we have shown where the exhibit has failed. At Harrisburg, Pa., we have exhibited three years with excellent success. Scranton, one year; Wilkesbarre is enthusiastic over it this year; Erie is likewise. Peoria, Ill., has had it for the past three years, and even Little Quincy, Ill., much smaller than your city, had Pompeii and cleared above all expenses something like \$8,000."

"Will your fireworks be changed nightly?"

"Yes, sir. We give a complete change each evening, and we propose to make each of the ten exhibits in Wheeling special nights, such as Masonic night, military night, G. A. R. night, ladies and children's nights, etc. Our pyrotechnical features will be arranged for the special night, including emblems of the order which are arranged in gorgeous devices, or set pieces. There will also be marvelous fire portraits of prominent local people, including also the governor of the state."

"How about the cost of this production?" "Well, sir, the plant alone that we will bring to this city represents a cost of \$50,000. The ten productions in Wheeling will cost \$20,000; you see that

it becomes necessary not alone to interest the members of the chamber of commerce, which has already shown so much interest, but as well, every business man in the city. It is proposed to have one hundred boxes on the grand stand, each to accommodate ten persons, and as there will be ten exhibitions we propose to sell the boxes to the merchant or business man at \$100, which entitles him to one hundred tickets, from which he can derive great benefit by extending courtesies to his out-of-town friends and customers to visit Wheeling and attend this great exhibit. Then again these tickets are always good for the amount invested, and whoever subscribes for boxes not only becomes a promoter of the enterprise, but really receives the value of his subscription, dollar for dollar."

"What do you think of the prospect of your attraction coming here?"

"While I have been in the city but a short time the business men whom I have had the pleasure of meeting have expressed a great desire to have the spectacle exhibited in Wheeling, realizing the immense benefits of such a grand out-door carnival, and many have already expressed a desire and willingness to subscribe liberally for boxes."

"How many people will be employed?"

"We will employ a great many people, in the production proper; in fact, the stage production alone requires some 200 people, most of whom will be employed here in the city. We bring all professional people, including the cast, specialists, foremen and operators, and secure in each city the added help required. Behind the scenes we employ 100 people, making a total of 300 employed. This, it will be observed, is quite an item, as work is furnished during a dull summer to many an unemployed person."

"When do you propose to give the first performance?"

"I have suggested that we open here about July 1st, in order to give a grand exhibition on the glorious Fourth, and in an interview with the Columbian Fourth of July committee on fireworks, I suggested that the pyrotechnical portion of the festivities be combined with our own, and thus by a little added expense a \$5,000 exhibit of fireworks can be given which it would be impossible for the committee to attempt. In connection with this plan it has been suggested that on the evening of the Fourth the public be admitted to the grounds free of charge so as to witness the fireworks."

"The plan is to have the exhibit on the State Fair grounds."

JEFF DAVIS REMAINS.

The Train Greeted by Thousands All the Way to Atlanta—G. A. R. Men in Line.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—Gov. Jones and staff accompanied the Davis funeral cortege from Montgomery to the Atlanta state line. As the train drew out the infantry saluted and the cannon was fired. At Opelika fully 1,500 people were at the station.

At West Point the crowd was denser, if possible, than at Opelika. The children had the day here. At Lagrange a cannon boomed as the train went by. Some of the veterans report the demeanor of the colored people as perfectly respectful, and in two or three cases some of them cried.

At West Point Governor Norther, of Georgia, and his staff boarded the train and thence a high speed was kept up till reaching Atlanta.

Over five thousand people turned out to witness the ceremonies incident to the arrival of his remains at Atlanta. A striking feature of the procession, and one which every one noticed with a feeling of gratification, as it emphasized the declaration that the war was over and that the bloody hatchet was forever buried, was the presence of a number of the Grand Army men who had turned out. They were in the procession by invitation of the Confederate veterans.

For an hour and a half the people passed through the capital in two solid lines, and it is estimated that not less than 40,000 saw the casket.

At 7 o'clock the casket was again placed on the caisson, and, escorted by the Gate City Guards, was taken to the union depot and again placed in the funeral car, which started for Raleigh.

AT MONTGOMERY

Ten Thousand People View the Casket Containing Jeff Davis' Remains.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 29.—The remains of the late Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning and were carried to the capitol building. The scene to-day was a memorable one. Every window, balcony and sidewalk along the route was thronged. The capitol was decorated outside with bayonet plant and magnolias and inside with a profusion of flowers.

By the caisson walked the pall bearers, twenty-five or thirty of the most eminent citizens of Alabama, from all parts of the state, each wearing a purple satin rosette. By the side of the coffin a strong body of Confederate veterans marched in fours; then followed the Louisiana veterans, the special escort from New Orleans to Richmond. Behind these came a long line of infantry, a body of artillerymen, a squadron of cavalry and fifty cadets. The court room, where the coffin lay in state, was tastefully decorated. Fully 10,000 people visited the capitol.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Postmasters appointed: Bethel, Mercer county, Robert H. Bailey, vice M. G. Witten, resigned; Burton, Wetzel county, Miss Bessie McDonnell, vice John A. Hoge, removed; Forest Hill, Summers county, Elmer Garton, vice Thomas M. Hutchinson, removed.

A Horrible Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 29.—Emmett Hill was killed at a saw mill near King's Landing Friday afternoon. He was thrown against the saw by falling timber and the entire top of his head was cut off. He was about twenty-one years of age and not married.

Roberts Ahead.

LONDON, May 29.—The billiard match between Frank C. Ives, American champion, and John Roberts, jr., English champion, began this evening at Hingley's circus. At the close of the play for the night Ives had scored 689 points. Roberts had scored 1,000 and was still playing. The hall was crowded.

STEALING TICKETS.

Gatekeepers at the World's Fair Discharged and Arrested.

MANY TURNSTILES OUT OF ORDER.

Which Makes it Impossible to Keep Accurate Account of the Attendance—The Crowd on Sunday Numbered Two Hundred Thousand. Germans Preparing for a Big Time. Judge Stein Grants an Injunction Restraining Interference with Sunday Opening—Opening of French Exhibit Yesterday.

The Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 29.—Over half of the 140 turnstiles at the World's Fair are out of order and do not record the number of visitors who pass into the grounds. As a consequence there is no way of keeping an accurate count of the attendance. It also gives the seventy odd gate keepers at these faulty turnstiles an excellent opportunity to hold out admission tickets.

The bureau of admissions has been on the outlook for this, and already half a dozen gatemen have been discharged for attempting to steal tickets, and several are under arrest. An entire new lot of turnstiles has been purchased, and as soon as possible they will be put in place. On account of the faulty turnstiles it will be impossible to tell the number of visitors at the fair on Sunday until the tickets taken at the various gates have all been counted. It is known that over 70,000 tickets were sold at the booths outside the gates. To these must be added those sold by the various railway companies which carry passengers to the fair. Then there are 60,000 passes issued to workmen, concessionaires, exhibitors and the press, so that the World's Fair officials are confident that the crowd at the fair on its first open Sunday will be found to exceed 200,000.

There was little ostentation connected with the opening of the beautiful display of France in the manufacturers building to-day. M. Camille Kranz, commissioner-general of the French nation, stood in the centre of the section to welcome the 3,000 guests who had been invited. M. Kranz made a brief address, eulogizing his country and countrymen on the grand effort made and the splendid results obtained.

In the various German sections of the exposition things are going to be lively this week from Wednesday to Saturday. By the time of the celebration of "German day" set for June 15, all of the exhibits of the Fatherland in the various departments of the exposition will be in full blast. The pecuniary value of the German exhibit amounts to fifteen million dollars, while the expenses for transportation, equipment, installation and administration run up to five million dollars.

AN UNIDENTIFIED GOVERNOR.

He Takes Exceptions to a Brother Democrat's Criticisms and Indignities in a Street Quarrel.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 29.—The Kanawha Democrat, edited by Col. Flintlock Perry, who is known as an uncompromising ex-Confederate and has not yet heard of Lee's surrender, is making things extremely warm for the state administration. In last week's issue a communication appeared which criticized Gov. MacCorkle's administration in a rather rough manner. The governor and the colonel met on the streets and the governor called the colonel to account, demanding the name of the correspondent. This the colonel refused to give, and hot words passed before they separated. The Democrat claims to be the organ of the people and against the Democratic state administration ring, and some people think the state administration would be willing to give several dollars to get the Democrat out of the way.

HALL AND SLAVIN.

Hall Wins in Seven Rounds But the Fight Was a Farc.

LONDON, May 29.—Jim Hall met Frank Slavin at the National sporting club to-night for \$2,500 a side and a purse of \$8,500, and knocked him out in the seventh round. The fight was a disappointment to the spectators.

When time was called Slavin's face wore a peculiar dazed expression. He lurched heavily twice as he left his corner and was generally unsteady in his exit. After sparring for a few seconds he walked directly up to Hall and was received with a snarling right hander which almost felled him. Throughout the round he never closed his glove, and when time was called went to his corner amid the hissing and groaning of the spectators. In the second round he showed no improvement.

At the end of the third round the referee warned them if they did not fight there would be no purse. The warning had little effect. The fourth round was a scrambling one. The fifth round ended with Slavin going down before a right hander on the jaw. The seventh round had hardly opened before Hall felled Slavin with his left. Slavin was soon up, but hearing somebody call him, he turned towards his corner. Hall instantly shot out his right. The blow landed squarely on Slavin's jaw and sent him down for good.

Cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, May 29.—The committee on prevention and detection of cholera constituted by the senate of Hamburg, declared officially to-day that a clerk who was supposed to have been suffering the previous week from diarrhoea, died on Saturday last from Asiatic cholera.

Alarming Report.

New York, May 29.—Dr. Jenkins, health officer, received a cablegram this morning from Dr. Nash at Hamburg, stating that they have cholera there.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; slightly warmer, southwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.